



NUMBER 101.

DISPATCHED TO THEIR OLD QUARTERS.—Deputy Sheriff McClelland, of Madison, arrived yesterday and will return by the cars to-day with Charles Talbert and James Bennett, who escaped from jail in that place several days ago.

 The Sons of Malta in St. Louis have made another donation of one thousand loaves of bread to the poor.

 A team laden with pork and flour broke through the ice opposite St. Louis, on Friday. Wagon, horses, driver, and all were lost.

character from the earliest dawn of history to the present time. 'It is in fact a complete historical library in itself and is so conveniently arranged with tables of contents and copious alphabetical indices, that the reader may turn without difficulty to precisely the portion of history he wishes.

The Messrs. Thompson and Mr. Beardsley, are canvassing for the sale of this valuable book in this city. They will remain here for only a few days longer and our citizens should secure the work at this time, as it is to be sold only by subscription

fully. GRAYSONITE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—In your editorial a few days ago, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, you complain of the tardiness with which the construction of this road is progressing and attribute it to the want of financial ability in the officers of the company. I cannot but think you have overlooked some of the real

in the wealthy citizens of those cities) to build and own this road. After raising nearly all the donations of the two sections, the whole thing was ready to start. But New Yorkers, who are finishing it for purposes of investment and speculation. Why are Western merchants and bankers thus parsimonious with respect to public improvement?

If some thirty or forty wealthy men of Louisville will come forward and subscribe fifteen thousand dollars each to this road, the others will have no trouble in selling all their stock in the whole thing. But what is the objection? Are there not those in the city who can do this without feeling it in their daily business? It is true the railroad tax belongs to individuals, but it will be a long time before individuals can be made to feel that it will be collected into a few hands, where it can concentrate its influence upon the business of the Company.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1857.

THE WATER WORKS.—We publish to-day another interesting communication in regard to the location of the water works.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A FORMER CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE.—We regret to hear of the brutal murder of Henry W. Schroeder, who left this city for Minnesota in August last and established himself at St. Paul in the tailoring and scouring business. He had lived in this city for twelve years, and has a brother residing here at the present. His body was found the morning after the murder in his shop, the head frightfully mutilated and in a mass of blood and frozen blood that had flowed from the wounds, whilst on the walls and glass in the window was scattered the blood and brains of the murdered man, showing conclusively that the hand that dealt the deadly blows meant to make his infernal work complete. Laying across the body was a coat which the murdered man, it appears, had been engaged upon at the time he was attacked by the murderer.

It is supposed that Schroeder was murdered for his money. The instrument used by the perpetrator of the deed was a common chopping ax, no doubt, as the examining physicians all concur in saying the wounds must have been inflicted by a weapon of that kind. The previous evening about 7 o'clock, the keeper of a jewelry store in the adjoining house heard a heavy fall in Schroeder's shop, as of a human body falling on the floor, but says he did not think anything of it at the time or that there was anything unusual in it. The supposition that he was killed for his money obtains weight from the fact that he had, when living in this city, been in the habit of depositing his savings with a banker, but which, amounting to \$1,700, he had lost by the failure of the bank. After his arrival in St. Paul he was heard to say he never would deposit money again, and no doubt exists that for fear of losing his money he has carried it upon his person, which coming to the knowledge of the murderer, he took this method of getting possession of the man's hard-earned treasure.

SUCCESSFUL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Great Western Marine Insurance Company of New York has just made up its annual statement, which is published according to law in the New York papers. The net earned premiums of the company for the past year were \$1,804,252. The losses, expenses and commissions of all kinds, and the July dividend of interest to the stockholders, amounted to \$1,900,415. The net earnings on hand December 31, 1856, were \$794,836. After reserving \$270,000 to pay losses not ascertained, which may accrue, this company makes a dividend in cash to the stockholders of 25 per cent. profits, and 3 1/2 per cent. semi-annual interest, payable on the 10th of February next. It also makes a dividend of 25 per cent. in scrip to the policy holders, payable on the 1st of April next.

The stockholders of this company consequently receive 7 per cent. interest and 25 per cent. profits on their stock for the past year, making 32 per cent. on the capital paid in. Where shall we look for more profitable business than marine underwriting on this system?

A SURPLUS OF DOCTORS.—According to a correspondent of the Medical World, physicians have multiplied so rapidly in this country that newly-fledged M. D.'s are puzzled to find a community which require their services. They are exceedingly numerous in the Eastern cities, while the West is actually overrun with the sons of Esculapius. The writer says he has recently made an extensive exploration to and over the far-off West, and finds the condition of things as stated. In all the thriving towns and settlements in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska there are more medical men than patients. One or two invariably monopolize all the business worth having, but even the most celebrated are poorly compensated, while the prospect is not bettering. The writer very wisely counsels his young brethren to become farmers.

DEATH OF CAPT. WM. B. HITE.—We have already made brief mention of the death of Captain Wm. B. Hite, a native of this city. He was killed on the 24th of November, while acting as captain of artillery at the siege of Granada. Captain Hite was aged twenty-six years and six months. He was among the earliest in Kentucky to join the standard of Gen. Walker, and since May last has proven a gallant and efficient officer. In the protracted siege of Granada by the Central American allies his courage and skill were strongly tested, and he was found equal to any emergency.

The many relatives and friends of Capt. Hite in this city have our warmest sympathies in their bereavement.

Maj. McCally has been appointed cashier of the bank in Georgetown, vice T. J. Craig, deceased.

BARNUM IN LONDON.—It would seem from the following that Barnum is at length experiencing the full retaliation of a lifetime of trickery and imposture. People saw a deep moral in the tranquil assurance with which he published his own shame, but they may see a far deeper one in the compunction and wretchedness with which he finally bewails it:

Barnum is in London as the agent of Cordelia Howard. This being the season of pantomime, there is little chance of his securing an engagement for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits and bad health. Even Tom Thumb, who is exhibiting here on his own account, suffers peculiarly from Barnum's book. The English are a matter-of-fact people, and what the Americans laugh at as an amusing "humbug," they denounce as a "vile imposture." Hence the press here denounce Barnum and Tom Thumb in the same breath. The London *Adas* of Saturday, in speaking of the latter, says: "Barnum's Confessions have certainly opened the eyes of the public, and now but the idle and foolish will now be likely to attend the 'General's' leaves. If they want to see sights there are plenty in this large city that they will not afterward be ashamed of having visited." Poor Barnum! He "went up like a rocket," but his injudicious book and his crazy speculations brought him "down like the stick."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune announces the following discovery:

From Greece we hear of a new and important discovery, unless it is a hoax. Dr. Landerer, a medical man at Athens, announces that he has discovered a specific against sea-sickness. He gives from ten to twelve drops of chloroform in water, and assumes that in most cases it removes nausea at once, or certainly on taking a second dose. It is alleged that it was tried on twenty passengers, on a very rough voyage from Zea to Athens—eighteen of whom were cured by one dose. The two remaining ladies were able to resist the feeling of illness after the second dose. The remedy being simple enough, the medical profession in the United States may easily ascertain its true value.

GOVERNOR NEWELL'S INAUGURATION.—Governor Newell, the new Executive of New Jersey, had to walk from Allenton to Trenton, on Tuesday, to be inaugurated, the roads being so bad as to forbid traveling in sleighs or on horseback—distance twelve miles. The Governor was accompanied by John Vandyke, Esq., of New Brunswick, who happened to find himself on Sunday at the Executive residence. At 1 o'clock the inauguration took place in the Senate chamber, the storm preventing a large attendance.

THE VARIETIES.

Runs of an Ancient City.—The Boston Traveler says that the ruins of an ancient Grecian city have been discovered in the Crimea, which is to be soon thoroughly explored. Immense tumuli are found near it, being monuments over the remains of deceased kings and rulers. Sculptures, etruscan vases, carved ivory, and other remains, all in the highest style of Grecian art, have been found.

A Pleasant Mistake.—Wm. C. Pierpont, of Jefferson county, recently sent a donation of \$2,000 to the Church Book Society of New York. By a mistake, the amount was mentioned in the *Church Journal* at \$3,000; whereupon he forwarded the old \$1,000. The editor of the *Church Journal* pronounces the mistake to be the best mistake, and the correction the most satisfactory correction he has ever known in his editorial experience.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.—A favorite magpie, which had been accustomed to receive its daily food from the mouth of its mistress, one day perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted his beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, but to give or hide, for as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green, fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

It is said that there are about seventeen thousand criminal depredators at large in the city of London, who are known to the police.

Four or five wild-cat banks, utterly without basis, have been started in Kansas by speculators in the neighboring States.

Two public schools have just been finished at an expense of \$20,000 each, at Rockford, Ill.

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the first railroad in Kansas—from Quindora to Lawrence.

Water is selling in St. Paul, Minnesota, at ten cents per barrel.

Death Among the Chinese.—The *Able Hue*, in his book "The Chinese Empire," observes: "The astonishing calmness with which the Chinese see the approach of death does not fail when the last moment arrives. They expire with the most uncomprehending tranquility, without any of the emotions, the agonies, the agonies, that usually render the moment of death so terrific. Their life goes out gently, like a lamp that has no more oil. It appears to us that this is to be attributed, first to their soft and lymphatic temperament; and, secondly, to their entire want of religious feeling."

Universalism in the Courts.—In the Senate of North Carolina a bill has been introduced establishing the competency of Universalists and others to take the usual oath.

A Mormon apostle, named Willis, one of Brigham Young's saints, has been convicted in Sacramento of stealing a carpet-bag, and sentenced to the chain-gang.

Among five licentiates in law, who came forward lately in Paris to take the usual oath required for a member of the French bar, one wore a moustache, not of any great size, but still quite apparent. The first President Delange, observing it, said: "The licentiate wearing a moustache cannot be admitted to take the oath." The young man, on hearing this, immediately withdrew.

The Massachusetts Prohibition Law.—Massachusetts papers state that the prohibitory liquor law now proves utterly inefficient there. They assert that never, at any previous time, has there been so free and unrestricted a sale of liquor in Boston as at present. Drinking saloons have multiplied until they are to be found at the corner of almost every street.

The Vernon (Ind.) Banner tells the following story on Mr. Foley, the member of Congress elect from the Fourth district: "Foley was travelling on one of the Northern Indiana railroads, and when the conductor came to him to collect the usual fare, he politely informed him that he was a 'member of Congress,' which, as he seemed to believe, was a sufficient pass, and would 'frank' him through; but the conductor insisted on the fare, nevertheless, and the honorable gentleman paid it over, the amount being thirty-five cents."

California Bonds.—We learn that the California Bonds, which form a part of the securities of the Bank of Danville, are of the issue of 1852, and not of 1855, which were there declared unconstitutional.

John Randolph's Advice to a Young Politician.—A resident of this State, who many years ago resided in one of the Southern States, was elected to the Legislature of his native State at a very youthful age. He visited Washington, and was introduced to John Randolph as a prominent politician. Randolph conversed with the young man a few minutes, and when he was about to retire—"Look here," said Randolph, "let me give you a little advice. You look like a promising young man, and I think you had better go to school." We leave those who have been elected to a Legislature to imagine whether this young man, who had just been elected, was "set back any" or not.—*Milwaukee News*.

The Immoral Drama.—There appears to be just now a great rage for what might be properly termed the immoral drama. In Paris plays after the style of *La Dame aux Camélias* are found the most attractive. The Empress weeps over Piccolomini's representation of a consumptive prostitute with a high soprano voice, and of course every one with the slightest pretensions to respectability imitates the lachrymal tribute of Eugénie precisely as they adopt her expense of crinolines. In London all Belgravia was likewise affected by the same cause; and in New York we find three of the principal theatres serving up the same dish, more or less spiced, according to the supposed appetites of the patrons and the conscience of the manager.

Nobody seems to have heard of that chap in Aberdeen who just came home from a year's absence in Nicaragua. On his way up from the landing he met quite a number of ladies. After kissing his sister, &c., "Pray," said he, "are all the girls in Aberdeen married?" "I met Miss A—" "Why, brother, Miss A isn't married." "Not married? Nor Miss B nor Miss C nor Miss—" "Oh, pshaw! brother," said she, just beginning to catch the idea, "that's nothing but hoops."—*Prairie (Miss.) News*.

The Pardoning Governor.—Gov. Clark, of New York, was being shaved the other day, when the barber accidentally tweaked his nose a little too hard; "Pardon me," said he very naturally. "Put your hand in my coat pocket and pull one up," said the kind-hearted Governor. "I'll fill it up for you when you're done."

A SIX WEEKS' SLEEP.—A remarkable case of prolonged sleep is recorded of Margaret Lyall, an English servant girl, in the parish of Marytown, who in the year 1816 continued for nearly six weeks in a state of sleep. During the month of June, in that year, she experienced a slow fever, which lasted about a fortnight. On the 23rd of June, eight days after she had been able to leave bed, she resumed her customary work, which she performed in an unusually hurried manner. Her health, however, appeared to be fully restored. On the 27th of June she was found in bed in a deep sleep, with the appearance of blood having flowed from her nose. There was also considerable blood by her side. All attempts to awaken her were utterly ineffectual. A physician was called, who took a pound of blood from her arm; but she still remained in the same lethargic state, without making the slightest motion, till the afternoon of the 30th of the same month, when she awoke of her own accord and asked for food. She stated that she remembered having been awakened on the night of the 27th by a bleeding at her nose, which flowed very rapidly, and she held her head over the bedside till the bleeding stopped; but from that moment she had no feeling or remembrance of anything, and felt only as if she had taken a very long sleep.

Medicine was administered, and she went to sleep as usual, but the next morning she was found in the same state of profound sleep as before. Her breathing was very gentle, her countenance remarkably placid and free from any indication of pain, but her jaws were firmly locked, so that no food could be introduced into her mouth. She continued thus for seven days, motionless, and without exercising any bodily function, until, at the end of that time, she began to move her left hand, and by pointing to her mouth indicated a desire for food, which she took readily. Still she discovered no symptoms of hearing, and made no other kind of bodily movement. Her right arm remained completely dead and devoid of feeling, even when pricked so as to draw blood; the left arm was sensitive. She continued to take food placed to her mouth, munching it slowly. She could not move her hand to her mouth. She took medicine as readily as food, without any expression of disgust, and by this means the digestive and subsidiary functions of her system were kept in operation. The eyelids were uniformly shut, and when forced open the ball of the eye appeared to be turned upward so as to show only the white part of it.

About the middle of July her head was shaved and a large blister applied, which remained nineteen hours, producing the usual effect, yet without the least symptom of uneasiness on the part of the patient. Other means were tried, but no sensation appeared. She remained in this state, without any apparent alteration, until the 8th of August, just six weeks from the time she was seized with her lethargy, without ever appearing to be awake, except on the 30th of June, before mentioned. During this whole period her color was generally that of health, only more delicate than usual, with occasional variations of intensity. She discovered no symptoms of hearing till about four days before her recovery, and then only for a short time. On the 8th of August her father, hoping to rouse her faculties, talked to her in such a manner as to alarm her fears, and she gradually recovered the use of all her faculties, opened her eyes, and responded, though in a low and feeble voice, to his questions. She was so weak as to be scarcely able to move. She had no recollection of what had happened, except of the conversation on the 30th of June, during her temporary revivification. She had never been conscious of having received food or medicine or of being lifted out of bed, and was greatly surprised upon discovering that her head was shaved.

She regained her strength rapidly, and on the last day of August went to work as a reaper, performing the regular harvest for three weeks without inconvenience. Again, on the 27th of September and on the 11th of October, she fell into the same lethargic condition, remaining thus for fifty hours each time, but recovering apparently in perfect health and resuming her work.

Boston Journal.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

WATER WORKS—No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my first article, which you kindly published in the *Journal* of Monday, I proposed to avail ourselves of the unsurpassed water power of the falls of the Ohio river for raising water for the use of the city.

The suggestion in that article, of a tower high enough to convey the water to any point required, is no new thing. Thirty-five years ago, when salt was made on Little Sandy river in Greenup county, Ky., with wood, instead of coal, and the wood became exhausted in the vicinity of the wells, it became a question of moment how to meet the difficulty. The expedient which I suggest was adopted. A frame of crib was erected over the well, and high enough to overtop the surrounding hills. The water was raised by means of a force pump, operated by horse power, to the top of this tower, and from thence conveyed in pipes over hill and dale to the distant forest, to be boiled to salt. I have seen many of them, and can assure you, from personal observation, of the perfect feasibility of the plan. In this way the water was often conveyed across the river in pipes, embedded in its bottom, over hills, and through the valleys, many miles.

As to the superiority of water power, to raise our supplies from the river, over steam power, I am happy to be able to lay before the public some testimony which cannot be controverted. If we use steam, the two hundred thousand dollars already voted by the citizens of Louisville is but the beginning—but the first instalment. A like sum will be called for every three or five years. Do you doubt this? Then ask any city in America where steam power is used for this purpose. Besides the vast expense of massive steam engines, the thousands of tons of coal annually consumed will be a heavy tax for all time to come. But I may be told that the revenue from the consumers of the water will meet all these vast outlays. If it does, it will be more than ever has been realized in any other city, and will tax the consumers beyond precedent. But suppose it would meet all this vast outlay of money; it is only another name for perpetual drain upon the resources of every family and every manufacturer in the city. But when we consider not only the cheapness of water as compared with steam power but the further fact that we can let out enough surplus water power, when once we have made it available, to cover the whole cost, it does seem to me that sensible and practical men will laugh at us for our want of foresight and self-preservation, if we fail to use this golden opportunity.

I will now lay the testimony I have alluded to before the reader:

"The first water works in Philadelphia were commenced in 1799. A steam engine was placed in Chestnut street, near the Schuylkill, by means of which the water was elevated to a basin in Penn Square, and from thence distributed to the city in wooden pipes. The quantity of water thus obtained was soon found to be entirely too small to supply the increasing demand, and the works were abandoned in 1815, after nearly seven hundred thousand dollars had been spent upon them. In 1816 the works at Fairmount were commenced, the water being again raised by steam to an elevated reservoir. Steam was found too expensive, and arrangements were adopted in 1818, by which the water power of the river was applied. A dam was erected in a diagonal course across the river, securing a head of water ten feet in depth, and conducted to the mill-houses on the eastern side of the stream. Here the water is forced up to the reservoir, elevated about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and fifty feet above the highest ground in the city."

"The comparison between the present works and the old steam works is greatly to the advantage of the present works. It was not possible with the steam engines to raise one million two hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day; whereas, the present works, with only three wheels, can readily raise three times this amount, without any increase of expense. But, if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam engines, the annual expense would probably be at least seventy-five thousand dollars. In other words, the expense of raising three hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons per day, by steam, would be two hundred and six dollars; by water it is only FOUR DOLLARS. In this estimate, the first cost of the steam engines or of the water power is not considered." See *Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania*, pp. 13-19.

Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities were compelled to use steam power because they had no water power; but with us it is very different. It really seems to me we shall deserve to be ridiculed for our stupidity if we, with water power enough to raise water for all the towns in the Ohio valley right at our door, should fail to avail ourselves of it and go to the unnecessary expense of half a million dollars for steam power and incur a perpetual tax for all time to come. We owe it to ourselves and to those who come after us to develop our unexampled facilities for manufactures. This is a golden opportunity to do it. Let us embrace it. Why drag on at our present rate when we may so easily give a new impetus to our growth and prosperity? I could say more, but this article is long enough.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Senate.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition from a committee of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, asking Congress for a grant of \$2,000 for establishing and supporting a life-boat and mortar stations on the coast of that State.

Mr. Wilson said this was the oldest society in the country. It has twenty life-boats and five mortar stations, and several buildings for the safety of shipwrecked seamen.

The Committee also ordered a bill to be reported in favor of a line of Becker and others between Panama and Valparaiso and in favor of a line of Hanson's, between New York and Gluchstadt, via Rotterdam and North Europe. These are considered important pioneer advances into large and undeveloped fields of American enterprise. The remaining propositions for foreign mails will probably be decided next Tuesday.

Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial of Horatio Hubball, of Penn., showing that in 1849, in connection with Col. John H. Sherburne, he caused to be presented to Congress a paper, showing how a submarine telegraph could be constructed and where it could be carried through. He now prays that nothing be done unless his rights as projector are fully secured by his being made a member or director of the company or in some other way. As the subject had passed from the Senate, the memorial was laid upon the table.

The Indian appropriation bill was debated, and several amendments made.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an amended tariff bill, perfecting the former one so far as the majority of the committee are concerned.

Mr. Campbell stated that the bill would reduce the annual revenue fourteen millions of dollars. The Committee on Post Offices decided to-day to report in favor of Dr. Rainey's line of steamers between New York and the West Indies and Brazil, touching at Savannah, Georgia. The steamers are to touch at St. Thomas, Barbadoes, and Demerara, and each way at Savannah, for the receipt and delivery of mails, under a penalty of \$2,000 per trip. It is said that our commerce with the regions developed by this line is for 1856 \$94,000,000, or one-sixth of the entire American commerce.

The House discussed the bill giving each branch of Congress the entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, saw no necessity for such a law, and conceived that it would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said the House have not sunk so low as to refuse to review the action of the first Comptroller, who had undertaken to lecture the House, not only for increasing the salaries of their officers, but for doing so.

Mr. Jones inquired whether Mr. Cobb ever heard of any case where the Comptroller ever refused to allow the vouchers of the clerk of this House, when certified by the Committee on Accounts?

Mr. Cobb replied, "If the Comptroller never so refused, the evidence is conclusive, that the committee on accounts have discharged their duties, even to the satisfaction of the Comptroller."

Further consideration of the bill postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate submarine telegraph bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the tariff bill.

Mr. Maxwell defended the position of the President in his annual message and indicated the principles of the Democratic party.

Recess till 7 o'clock for the purpose of debate only.

Evening Session.—About a dozen members were present. Messrs. Scott and Perry stated that they wished to review the President's message and obtain permission to print their speeches. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Hon. Preston S. Brodie died this evening at Brown Hotel. He had been in bed a day or two, suffering from the effects of a bad cold. He said to his friends that he had passed the crisis of his illness, feeling considerably improved in health; but 10 minutes afterwards he was seized with violent cough, and, in intense pain, expired. The event, so sudden, caused much surprise and sympathy throughout the city.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The gentlemen now here connected with the Submarine Telegraph Company have been engaged during yesterday and this morning explaining to members of Congress all the matters connected with that important subject. In this way much misapprehension has been removed concerning it, and the prospects are hourly improving for the passage of the Senate bill by the House of Representatives.

The following message was received at the House Telegraph office in this city at ten o'clock this morning:

ST. JOHNS, Jan. 22.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq.: I think you will approve of the reasons in favor of Trinity Bay for the landing of the Atlantic cable. (Signed) A. SILEA.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 27.

Col. Arthur Hughes, special agent of the Post Office Department, with Deputy United States Marshal Jenkins, arrested James McFetridge, a fugitive from justice, charged with robbing the United States mails in Cincinnati. They left here in the second train for Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.

The captain of the R. B. Forbes reports that the steamship ashore at Nantucket looked like the City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Mass., Jan. 27.

The steamer R. B. Forbes reports seeing yesterday a large steamship ashore near Pancoty, at the head of Nantucket, with signals of distress flying. It was supposed to be a European steamer. The Forbes took off the crew of the bark Island City, before reported as anchored in distress off Nantucket.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The brig Zora, from Darien for this port, was abandoned on the 20th inst., dismasted and water-logged. The crew arrived here to-day.

The brig Philura, from Savannah for this port, was also abandoned on the 20th, dismasted and full of water. She was in contact with an unknown schooner two days previously. Capt. Sprague, the first mate, and the steward saved themselves by means of a raft, and arrived here to-day. When last seen the Philura was about sinking. The rest of the brig's crew got on board the schooner where in collision, and before the vessels separated.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

The Westport correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 21st, says that the Kansas Legislature has repealed the law against the circulation of incendiary documents.

A resolution has passed both Houses, under which a convention will be called at an early day to frame a State constitution.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

The weather is moderate. It has been raining and thawing since noon. The railroads in this vicinity are all open, but the trains are very irregular.

Advice from Davenport say that there have been no trains over the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad since the 19th, owing to snow storms and extreme cold weather.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

It was very warm yesterday. The ice and snow melted rapidly. The river is considered unsafe for vehicles. It froze last night—was colder this morning, but still there are indications of an early break up.

Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of his friends were waiting to receive him. There was no public reception.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

The weather has moderated and rain has been falling since 10 o'clock.

WHEELING, Jan. 27, P. M.

There was considerable rain last night and to-day. The river is rising at Wheeling creek, which is

broken up and running out rapidly. The weather is moderate.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, P. M.

The weather has moderated considerably, and it has been thawing fast all day. The river commenced swelling slowly this morning.

The Licking river has risen six inches. A rise of 20 feet is reported at the head waters of Licking. The ice still holds firm and vehicle are crossing.

A GRAND EMBARRASSMENT AND STARTLING DISCLOSURE.—We learn with regret that a most embarrassing disclosure was made at the meeting of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, on the 15th inst., that threatens to embarrass and interrupt the progress of the road. At the meeting it was divulged, for the first time, that nearly \$600,000 of the bonds of the company had been misapplied by the company's agent in London. The bonds were issued three years ago, and carried by the then President of the company to London for negotiation. Not succeeding to his wishes at that time, they were left in the hands of an agent, the brother of the chief engineer of the road, to be negotiated under the direction and on such terms as should first be approved by the company for iron for the road.

It appears this agent, in gross violation of his trust, used a part of the bonds in the purchase of a steamship, or some other vessel, for the avowed purpose of freightage the iron that should be bought for the company. This vessel he chartered to go to the Crimea, and she was lost on the voyage, and, as it would appear, without insurance. When called to account, he alleged that the vessel was the company's and the loss theirs. What amount of the bonds were used in this transaction is not known; or what has become of the balance of them has not yet been discovered, as no satisfactory account can be obtained from him of their disposition. The correspondence with him has been very unsatisfactory.

These facts had not been made public before, but a hope that by negotiation the bonds might be recovered, and from a conviction that a disclosure would rather defeat than aid in their recovery. The directors have, too, been beguiled by repeated pledges and promises of a satisfactory adjustment both from the agent through his brother, the chief engineer of the road. The promises so often violated, it is now believed, have been made to delude the company, and to procrastinate settlement. A committee of stockholders have been appointed to visit London, and to take proper measures to recover the bonds, and prosecute the agent.

The work on the road will be suspended until the return of the committee and a full knowledge of the situation of the bonds is obtained. Many of the leading stockholders counsel an entire repudiation of the bonds—others deemed it advisable to wait and learn their present condition before taking any definite steps. This disaster is one in which we are as seriously implicated as the citizens of Henderson themselves, as their road is the one on which we rely for our Southern line.—*Evansville Journal*.

TERRIBLE AND FATAL MISTAKE BY A DRUGGIST.

Two Persons Killed and a Third Endangered.—The neighborhood of the corner of Lombard and Eden streets was thrown into a state of consternation at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the sudden death of John Leffer, a German druggist whose store is at the corner, and the sudden illness of Dr. A. B. Arnold. It appears that on Tuesday evening a child, two and a half years of age, son of John Eckert, was taken sick, and Dr. Arnold was called to see it. After discovering the symptoms he wrote out the following prescription, which the father took to the drug store of Mr. Leffer to have the ingredients compounded:

"Potass. chlorate, two scruples; syrup squills and lemon syrup, each four drachms; aniseed water one and a half ounces."

In putting up the prescription the druggist, it seems, used, instead of chlorate of potassium, the cyanuret of potash, which, by chemical action, the lemon acidity resolved into hydrocyanic acid, the most subtle of all poisons. The mixture was given to the child and it died. Dr. Arnold was sent for, tasted the medicine, and started for the apothecary shop of Mr. Leffer. He had scarcely reached the counter, and before he could explain himself fell insensible, as it was supposed from an affection of the heart. Whilst efforts were being made to resuscitate him, Mr. Eckert, the father of the child, entered the store and charged Mr. Leffer with being the cause of its death, telling him that the medicine he had mixed was a deadly poison. To prove that he had full confidence that the ingredients were all simple and harmless, Mr. Leffer immediately drank a portion of it, and in a few minutes fell insensible, and in less than an hour was a corpse.

Dr. Arnold remained in an insensible condition for about two hours, and was only restored by the application of the most powerful remedies. It was every probability of his early recovery, should inflammation of the stomach not supervene.

Mr. Leffer was said to be a good chemist, and heretofore his medicines were compounded with great care. The scene at his house was of a most distressing character, the members of three families who had suffered from the fatal mistake all being present, and evincing the greatest anxiety and grief because of the result. Mrs. Arnold, with her children, had been summoned as it was feared to witness the death of their husband and father; Mrs. Leffer with her child, and the stricken household, lamenting over their sad bereavement, and Mr. Eck

j17 j&b Late Bent & Davall.

